

SPORTS

OLYMPICS ON HIS MIND



World championship top goal-tender Vlastimil Tretyak signing Photo by Igor Utkin ITASSI

The USSR ice hockey line-up are back home from West Germany where they won their 19th world title, winning nine out of ten games and drawing only one with silver medallists Czechoslovakia.

Summing up the championship, Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov noted that it was hotly contested because of the high standards of all participants. He said none of the main favourites to win the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic title will be the young Czechoslovak team which has developed into a well knit side over the past two or three years and now plays good hockey.

The performance of third-tiered Canada is another indica-

MOSCOW TEAM PREVAILS

The Moscow Physical Training Institute team beat Borispol Kosets 2-1 in Moscow's Small Sports Arena in the finals of the national women's field hockey cup.

In the photo: SKIF play Kots. Photo by Sergei Proskurov

KRANKL GETTING READY

Vienna Rapid successfully beat Innsbruck 5-0 at away game and 3-0 at home to win Austria's football cup, with Hans Krankl, Rapid and national team leader, netting three

SOVIET GRANDMASTERS TO PLAY IN CHINA

Soviet chess grandmasters Nino Gurieva and Yuri Balashov will play exhibition and simultaneous games in China at the invitation of China's Sports Committee.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesday and Saturday, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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PEACE RACE GETS UNDER WAY

A 7 km individual start race on May 8 in Warsaw will start off the 36th Peace Race, one day before Victory Day. Ten cyclists from 10 countries will have to cover 1,928 kilometres on a route lying from Warsaw via Berlin to Prague.

This annual cycling race, sponsored by the "Tribuna Ludu," "Rude Pravo" and "Neues Deutschland" newspapers, is considered the most prestigious event in the international cycling calendar after the Olympic Games and world championships. Not infrequently Peace Race winners have gone on to become Olympic champions—as did Svetlana Kukharchuk and Asya Pikkuna, of the USSR, for instance. Svetlana

coaches make no secret of their intention to try out all the candidates for an Olympic side.

The USSR has 16 teams and eight individual race titles to its credit. Last year the GDR team and its leader Olaf Ludwig took all the awards, and as the USSR will be trying to make a comeback.

USSR head coach Viktor Keplov, Olympic champion, named the following Soviet line-up: Olympic winner Svetlana

Kukharchuk, Rih Suun, who was several stages in last year's race, as well as budding Alexander Kulikov, Pyotr Ugrymov, Ivaras Feld and Oleg Chuzhda.

But the Peace Race is not just to do with sport; the symbol is Picasso's white dove which brings peace and friendship to all peoples. Training for the event, the Soviet team issued an appeal to all Soviet sportsmen to enter for mass contests between May 9 and 23 and in this way to show their determination to contribute to the UN-sponsored international disarmament campaign.

Alexander BUTSEIN

Women gymnasts to compete in Göteborg

allowed to hold two gymnasts for the individual events.

Olgas Bicherova, Natalya Yurchenko, Albina Shishova and Olga Mostepanova is the tantalizing Soviet women's line-up for the European gymnastics championships due on May 7-8 in Göteborg, Sweden, with success all round and individual events.

Of the above four contenders only three can enter the all-round event (one being a replacement), which is why we named only a tentative Soviet side, with every nation being invited.

In the preceding 13 European championships Larisa Latynina and Lyudmila Turishcheva, two outstanding Soviet gymnasts now active in the popularization of the sport, were twice top all-rounders each, and Turishcheva once shared the laurels with teammate Tamara Lazakovic.

The men's European championships are due on May 20-29 in Sofia.

BEARZOT HAS A HARD TIME OF IT

Paradoxically, the fact that the noted Italian football club, Juventus, made the European Winners Cup final, caused much criticism against the head coach of the country's national, Enzo Bearzot.

Last summer, he was nothing short of a national hero as the team he led won the world cup, but in the eight months since, Italy has not been doing well in international soccer. It drew three and lost one in the European championship elimination games and has very slim chances of making the 1984 finals in France. Juventus, for its part, is doing well in international competition and is second placed in the domestic championship. The club boasts six world champions and this is why Italian newsmen see Bearzot as the principal culprit who is unable to guide further the national squad.

Bearzot's contract with the national federation was extended until 1988 after the Spain cup, but there are rumours that unless Italy makes the European championship finals he will have to go much earlier.

Vladimir McMILLAN

Havelange on the world football cup

Dehl. The Soviet Union made a vital contribution towards the drive for economic progress and the creation of a national economy launched by India in the first year of her independence, Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao emphasized at a dinner in honour of the USSR First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who is now in India as an official visit.

The first saplings of joint Soviet-Indian cooperation, planted in India, have produced fruit in the form of a whole range of joint projects in various sectors of the Indian economy, the Indian minister stressed. We sincerely wish for continued expansion in cooperation between our countries, which has grown in these years.

In his reply Ivan Arkhipov stressed that the Soviet people understand and support the peace-loving policy of the Indian government and think a lot of India's efforts to close the ranks of the non-alignment movement. The tried and tested Soviet-Indian friendship, formalized in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, he further noted, is a valuable heritage of our peoples and an important factor contributing to universal peace and stability.

Ivan Arkhipov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

During the visit the two sides signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the construction of the second section of the Visakhapatnam iron-and-steel works.

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THE WORLD

UNITED STATES: NO PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

Washington. In the White House, President Reagan received Secretary of State George Shultz who briefed him about his tour of the Middle East. Speaking to journalists at the end of the meeting, the Secretary of State stressed that the United States would not like to eat any "arbilic date", as he put it, on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. During his mediation mission, he had attempted to have Israel and Lebanon reach an agree-



You shouldn't say that — beheading armaments is a sacred occupation.
Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbokov

PALESTINIANS' SECURITY THREATENED

New York. The Palestinian population in Lebanon is undergoing systematic repression and persecution by the formal occupation authorities. PLO deputy permanent observer at the UN II, Ibrahim, told a press conference here, he expressed profound concern over the security of 500,000 Palestinians who have found refuge in Lebanon. Thousands of people are fleeing the country fearing persecution, and the mass arrest of Palestinians continues. Tel Aviv, he said, intends to solve the Palestinian problem by mass terror.

Australia protests over French nuclear tests

Paris. The Australian government has issued a sharp protest to France over its nuclear tests on the Mourouzis atoll in the southern Pacific. Meeting his French counterpart C. Cheysson during his current visit here, Foreign Minister W. Hayden stressed that at the forthcoming conference of southern Pacific nations to be held next August in Canberra, Australia will propose that the region be declared a non-nuclear zone.

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY ON NUCLEAR WAR DANGERS

Geneva. The use of nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to a total thermonuclear war. This is the conclusion made by the authors of the report, "The Consequences of Nuclear War for the Health of the Population and Health Services", which an international committee of medical and health experts presented to the delegates of the World Health Assembly now in session.

Nearly half the population of the globe would suffer from nuclear contamination, he told newsmen, will change nothing since Australia is opposed to nuclear tests. He further stressed that at the forthcoming conference of southern Pacific nations to be held next August in Canberra, Australia will propose that the region be declared a non-nuclear zone.

The international medical and health experts committee ex-

plains in detail such consequences of nuclear war as cancer, the genetic consequences of exposure to radioactivity, outbreaks of epidemics, the sharp deterioration in sanitation and hygiene conditions caused by the destruction of houses and plumbing, and other aftermath effects.

A total nuclear war will set off catastrophic and irreversible disruptions in the climate and soil, while huge areas will be turned into arid deserts.

Irreparable damage will be inflicted on the flora and fauna.

The document also points out that at present, huge sums of money are being spent on the arms race, having a highly adverse effect on the world economy, as it prevents solution of a number of acute socio-economic problems facing the modern world.

SOUTH AFRICA UNDER FIRE

Durban, South Africa. The heads of the "frontline" states — Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, as well as a SWAPO delegation, who attended a one-day meeting here, chaired by Tanzanian President J. Nyerere, have sharply criticized racist South Africa's policy aimed at the destabilization of neighbouring independent states.

The joint communiqué issued at the meeting expresses serious anxiety over the aggressive acts committed by South Africa in the south of the African continent and its continued aggression of Namibia and Angola's southern regions. The attempt to "link" provision of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Cuban troops from Angola, it is stressed in the document, aim at undermining the international community's efforts to settle this problem.

The solution of the Namibian issue is conditional on the consistent implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 435, which specifically calls for free elections in Namibia under UN supervision. The communiqué further stresses the importance of discussion of the Namibian issue at the next Security Council session scheduled for May 23 this year.

In present-day conditions, it is emphasized, it is necessary to build up the unity of independent Africa. All OAU member-states are called on to attend the 19th session of heads of state and government of the OAU member-states scheduled for this June.

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(Continued from page 1)
site for the American nuclear medium-range missiles. Particular zeal in the clampdown on human rights has been shown by the Interior Minister R. Zimmerman, of the Christian Social Union, who, the newspaper says, unambiguously links further curtailment of human rights and liberties with mass peace demonstrations.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union has to take the British and French missiles into consideration with regard to its own security and that of its allies in the Warsaw Treaty. The British and French medium-range nuclear weapons should be counted towards NATO's general strength. This is the only correct approach, both militarily and politically, answering to the principle of parity and equal security. By the way, the British Labour Party shares this view, believing that the present British and French nuclear forces should also be included in the Geneva talks.

The Soviet Union said it was ready to cut back its European-based medium-range missiles to levels much lower than in 1976, when it still had no SS-20 missiles and the NATO "rearmament" issue was not yet raised. But it looks as if such a decrease in nuclear confrontation is not all to the liking of Washington and certain NATO partners — for them the important thing is to get new American missiles deployed in Europe and to gain military advantage.

It is amply clear that to reduce the Soviet Union's new missiles, even though not listed by NATO as strategic weapons, are in Europe rather than overseas, and have a range similar to that of Soviet medium-range missiles. As for the whereabouts of the British submarine-based missiles, the British submarine-based missiles are being fitted with the advanced Chevaline warheads, each of them consisting of six individually targeted warheads against three for the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Last but not least, the British and French missiles are targeted at the Soviet Union.

Clearly such an approach is geared towards giving America unilateral military advantage and is thus unacceptable. The plan offered by Washington would in fact spell out a grand impurity in medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, favouring NATO in failing to take account of the sensible British and French ones.

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THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS



South Africa will not withdraw its troops from Namibia in the near future, South African Press Minister P. Botha said in Cape Town, seeking to justify his country's continued occupation of Namibia by hypocritically charging that the troops are there at the request of the legally elected Namibian leadership.

The joint communiqué issued at the meeting expresses serious anxiety over the aggressive acts committed by South Africa in the south of the African continent and its continued aggression of Namibia and Angola's southern regions. The attempt to "link" provision of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Cuban troops from Angola, it is stressed in the document, aim at undermining the international community's efforts to settle this problem.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LEBANON

Israel has embarked on its old plan to take advantage of the Internecine strife in Lebanon in order to dismember Lebanon into a number of mini-states, writes PRAVDA. In this way, the Zionist rulers of Israel intend to keep a vast area of Lebanon north of their borders under control and to retain their puppet, Mosad Le-David, in power. This idea fully coincides with Washington's policy which seeks to back up Israel to the detriment of the Arabs. In addition the Americans could easily justify their military presence in Lebanon by claiming the need to settle numerous conflicts.

The plan to dismember Lebanon are of variance with UN decisions, and are justly regarded by the Arab countries, particularly by Lebanon's own friends, as an immediate threat to their security and to peace in the Middle East. It is certainly not by chance that the last round the conclusion of a strategic agreement between the United States, Israel and Lebanon, is accompanied by military prepositions along Syria.

In order for peace to be restored at long last to long-suffering Lebanon, it is necessary for the aggressor's troops to be completely withdrawn from its soil.

BRITAIN POISED FOR ELECTIONS

Commenting on the British government's decision to call early general elections this June, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA points out that M. Thatcher took the step after much vacillation, presumably testing that the Conservatives' claim of victory in power were getting progressively stronger.

Flying high in the election campaign alongside the crocodile snarlers will be the problem of peace and disarmament. The anti-war movement, which has reached an unprecedented scale in the past few years as a reaction to the publicly arrogant and pro-American line of the Thatcher cabinet, is expected to have a marked impact on the election outcome. Yet it is practically impossible to name a definite winner. One should reckon with the fact that in recent years the Labour Party has been significantly weakened by internal strife; moreover the powerful Tory propaganda machine will certainly try to stir up chauvinistic sentiment among a section of the electorate in connection with last year's "folk war" unashamedly by the Tories — not forgetting, of course, the traditional intimidation of the man-in-the-street by invoking the notorious "Soviet threat", the paper concludes.

PERVERTED LOGIC

The Peoppon plans to develop neutron weapons in South Korea fit in nicely with the "Asian doctrine" for Asia, whose main provisions were outlined by US Defense Secretary C. Weinberger during his last trip to Tokyo. The two main premises were that the United States is still a "Pacific power" and that America retains its military presence in South Korea.

But why should the Peoppon develop neutron weapons in the south of the Korean Peninsula. In addition in the 40,000 US servicemen, dozens of military bases and sites of nuclear charges already there? To "serve" the USSR and "enlarge" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Western propaganda claims — and to reinforce a "Pacifice power", the Reagan doctrine specifies. But at what cost? By escalating tension and confrontation in the region, of which Washington is well aware. Such a policy can only be dubbed as adventurist, provocative and destructive, since its architects are guided not by common sense and present-day realities, but by the perverted logic of the aggressor.

UNFRIENDLY ACTION

Over the past few months, statesmen, political leaders and mass media in Sweden have assumed the unusually role of disseminating inventions about the Soviet Union. In doing so, they have allied themselves with the provocative campaign of spreading fabrications about the alleged violation of Swedish territorial waters by Soviet submarines, says the TASS News Agency in its commentary.

Following a thorough investigation by competent Soviet authorities into the location of Soviet submarines in the period mentioned by the Swedish authorities, it has been established beyond any doubt that not one of them was in Swedish waters, or even approaching them within a distance of 30 kilometers. For this reason they could not have engaged in the activities of which they are accused, says the commentary.

There is no doubt that the groundless assertions of the Swedish government and statements by officials are grist to the mill of those forces who have for a long time been carrying out an undignified massive offensive against the process of detente.

Gargantuan shoes

It took 10 shoemakers in the Indian town of Agro a whole month to make a pair of shoes, each 222.2 centimetres high, 175 centimetres long and weighing 150 kilos. One of them will be displayed at the International Footwear Museum in Toronto, Canada, the editor will remark in India.

725 characters in a minute

Walter Wukum, from the West German city of Saarbruecken, typed 725 characters in 30 minutes, or 2.4 characters per second. Walter Wukum, 26, holds the record. The West German typewriter, however, is not the fastest in the world. The record is held by a group of experts who conducted a survey among the residents of several villages. It turned out that 20 characters per minute.

Swimming patterns

Most Indians living in the coastal areas do not know how to swim. This is the conclusion reached by a group of experts who conducted a survey among the residents of several fishing villages. It turned out that 20 characters per minute.

VIEWPOINT

Viktor ALEXANDROV

WHY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSILES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

The new Soviet proposal concerning its willingness to establish parity with the NATO nuclear medium-range potential in Europe, both in combat and warheads, opens up prospects for an equitable and fair agreement of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

While proposing to give serious consideration to the proposal which is officially recognized as a move forward, Washington at the same time continues to hold hard to its position which until now has deferred all progress of the talks. A recent Department of State announcement noted that Washington is still insisting on an equal number only of American and Soviet missile warheads, without counting the British and French ones.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

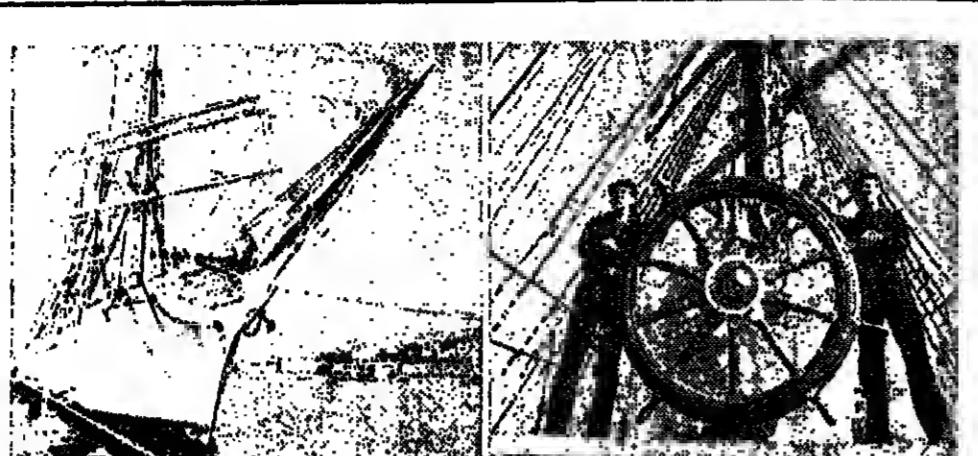
• THIS SPRING OVER 200 NEW VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT CROPS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO FARMERS IN THE USSR. Among them is a new variety of wheat which stands up well to drought and to barley which ripens even in the north of Siberia. They were grown on experimental farms financed from the state budget. Seeds of the new plants are made available to peasants in exchange for marketable corn with no additional payments being required.

• OVER 20 THOUSAND PEOPLE WILL MOVE INTO COMFORTABLE FLATS THIS YEAR IN ONE OF THE NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. Building has already begun on the estate which is situated in a picturesque locality on the outskirts of the town, on the banks of the Dnipro River. As well as being the biggest residential area in Kiev, it will also be the greenest, with parks already in hand for parks, boulevards and squares. A major line is soon to be built connecting the estate to the centre of the town.

• AN EXHIBITION, "THE RUSSIAN LANDSCAPE", HAS OPENED IN VOLGOGRAD, IN THE NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. On view are canvases by Yuryev, Korovin, Kukushkin, Levitan, Savrov and by other masters from the collection of the Russian Museum, in Leningrad. The exhibition is the result of joint efforts by the staff of the local art gallery and their Leningrad colleagues. Also on display are works belonging to the Volgograd museum.

• TAJIKISTAN, A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS EXPANDED ITS PLANTATIONS OF FINE-PERFECT COTTON BY NEARLY TEN THOUSAND HECTARES THIS YEAR. This is due to the reclamation of virgin lands and the phasing out of less valuable varieties. The republic now has 180,000 hectares of fields with fine-fibre cotton, and is one of the main suppliers of natural fibre in the USSR.

• A BIG SHAFT IS BEING SUNK IN THE KRIVOI ROG IN THE UKRAINE, THE USER'S FIRST IRON ORE BASIN. It is still the chief ore supplier nationwide, accounting for nearly half the ore mined in this country.



• Before putting out from Yalta port. • Keeping the first watch..

THIS SAILING LIFE

The Soviet barque "Sedov" has set out on another of its round-Europe cruises with a crew of cadets from Soviet navigation schools which train seafarers for the fishing fleet. Aboard the "Sedov", the biggest four-masted sailing ship in the world, is a group of cadets from other countries.

The ship, named after the Russian sealer and Arctic researcher Georg Sedov, was launched in 1921 and has since been home to thousands of navigation students, many of whom today are ship captains.

After a recent overhaul at Kronstadt, the "Sedov" now looks pretty much as it did originally. For instance, 32 three-barrel sails have been replaced by new ones and repairs made to the four masts as high as a 10-storey building as well as old navigation instruments.

During their "practicals" aboard the ship the cadets will have to pass tests and defend yearly papers on navigation astronomy, navigational, sailing directions, and

navigational instruments. At the same time they also carry out ordinary duties like keeping watch, cleaning the deck and working in the galley. At each change in direction the entire crew has to manipulate the sails. Every cadet at a navigation school spends nearly a year at sea, including two to three months aboard a sailing ship, which builds up his endurance and nautical skills. Life on the sea enables a cadet to test his capabilities and to make sure that he has made a correct choice of occupation.



• Cadets Rimantas Zitukas, from Klaipeda, Pion Soyle, from Lae, and Augusto Benjamin, from Peru, learning to use the direction finder.

SUPER LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY

Soviet specialists have performed a trial transmission of electric power through a superhigh-tension direct current line of 1,500 kilovolts. At a proving ground near Lenigrad, the system is being tested. Besides direct current superhigh-voltage lines, work is already under way in the country to build the first alternating current transcontinental line of 1,150 kilovolts to link Siberian power stations with industry in the Urals.

communications, as well as the total area of arable land that will be taken up by the transmission line.

The Ekibastuz-Connex line will form part of the single energy system of the USSR that is now being created. Besides direct current superhigh-voltage lines, work is already under way in the country to build the first alternating current transcontinental line of 1,150 kilovolts to link Siberian power stations with industry in the Urals.

The system is programmed to issue commands to the actuators to regulate the loading of steam, water and oil to the unit of the proper temperature and pressure. This system can operate with nuclear units of various types.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

DISCUSSIONS OF THE LABOUR COLLECTIVE DRAFT LAW

The nation-wide discussion of the draft law on labour collectives, currently the theme of a major political campaign in this country, is the subject of commentary by Academician T. Zoskovsky in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. This draft law, now being prepared by the government and the trade unions, provides for broader initiative for the labour collectives. This means that the employees themselves will take a more active and immediate role in the solution of such problems as distribution of profits, remuneration, labour safety, planning and organization of production, and in many other economic, organizational and social problems involved in the life of labour collectives.

The author stresses that the new draft law evoked considerable interest among the labour collectives. It is being discussed at meetings of labour teams, in the press and on radio and television. Newspapers carry letters from readers who, approving of the draft or the whole, make specific recommendations and proposals. These ideas are to be analyzed and summed up by the commission which is to produce the final version of the law.

CMEA'S PROGRAMME FOR NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

The nine nuclear power units now in operation in the European socialist countries, excluding the USSR, will be supplemented by another two this year—in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, writes the SOTSIALISTI-

CHESKAYA INDUSTRYIYA newspaper. Under an agreement, the Soviet Union is rendering all-round assistance in the construction of nuclear power plants, providing them with equipment and expertise.

By 1990, altogether nearly 20 power units will have been built in the CMEA countries, among them Poland's and Cuba's first ones. The construction of the Cuban station is proceeding in a tropical and earthquake-prone zone.

The next stage in the development of nuclear power engineering in the CMEA countries, the paper points out, will see the introduction of new power units with reactors generating 1,000 MW. The Soviet Union already has such units in operation. While until recently the USSR built all the most complex equipment for nuclear plants, things are changing rapidly now, with 50 large works in eight countries cooperating on a multi-lateral agreement on the joint provision of equipment for nuclear power plants, the paper points out.

BIO SPOTS KEEP INFLUENZA AWAY

Writing of a new method for treating influenza developed by Soviet specialist Alla Umnitskaya, the newspaper TRUD points out her claim that people have the potential to fully resist any viral respiratory ailment—by only to help our body by finger-massaging its biological regulation system. By thus exciting the body's defences, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries recognized Umnitskaya's technique as an invention and gave her a patent for it.

What is special about her method and what are its advantages? The main plus is that it is quite simple, the paper points out—it does not require any medicines,

and is more effective than any medicine. It is accessible to all and requires neither money, time nor physical effort—and has no contraindications. The biological spots are easy to pinpoint and everyone can be taught to use them to ward off self-diagnosis and self-treatment, the paper emphasizes.

Alla Umnitskaya suggested on individual and collective "health programmes" based on her technique. The latter is already being introduced at a Moscow plant. Three minutes of self-massage thrice a day—before work, or during, or after work—are enough to make workers feel better and less tired than usual.

A NEW SUBJECT IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

In the 1984-85 school year, the curriculum will include a new subject—ethics and psychology of family life—which will be taught to children in their last five years of school. At the moment, this course is being tested, says the newspaper ZVESTIA.

The course also examines such problems as mutual relations between man and society, life issues on the job, and his family. It looks into the moral issues involved in relations between young men and women, showing the main values of a family, and its role and responsibility in educating children.

The course on problems of family relationships was instituted for a very good reason. Today's peculiarities of young people's independent life and have furnished us with a much more difficult age than previous generations. Therefore it is important that school programmes more not only on the scientific, polytechnical, labour and aesthetic education, but also on the moral and ethical education for young people.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



General view of the Novgorod Kremlin.

Science and technology

WHERE DOES THE TSUNAMI WAVE GO?

Alarms to warn of approaching tsunami waves have become more and more rare on the Pacific coast. Although no method has yet been found to control the process which causes this enormous wave, physicists have already learnt to make exact calculations as to the direction of its movement and to predict its behaviour on shore.

Tsunami waves are caused by the same phenomenon as a seismic wave which is produced much faster. It is this seismic wave that "causes" the alarm.

In the past, Soviet scientists produced a mathematical model for the eastward movement of the tsunami wave from the point where it appears. This helps establish which parts of the shore are most at risk. However, this cannot help solve the main question about the tsunami wave's behaviour on shore.

The answer has finally been found at the Institute of Applied Physics in the city of Gorky. The new method has made it possible to pinpoint parts of the shore where the huge wave will be doing the greatest damage.

For the Soviet economy to reach the level provided for in the five-year plan by 1985, our industry will not only have to manufacture what has been planned for 1983-1985, but also make good the deficit of the two previous years. The decree contains a set of practical measures designed to improve the situation. Let me take a look at some of them.

• Targets have been set for the additional production of consumer goods in 1983 above the annual quota by making use of the internal reserves of enterprises which are to receive additional supplies of raw and other materials and equipment.

This type of recording is carried out by using a standard device, a modulator, which registers sound vibrations on standard film. Therefore, the existing system does not need any major changes. The source of light used to be an electric bulb but its flickering light impaired the sound.

• It has been decided that consumer goods are to be manufactured by all plants, including those producing machine tools, steel, etc., rather than just by textile, footware, and other factories producing such goods.

• The consumer industries have been placed on top of the priority list for receiving supplies. They will also be given most of the resources obtained from the overfulfilment of national economy targets.

• The USSR State Bank has been asked to establish favourable terms for crediting undertakings designed to give a boost to production and improve the quality of consumer items.

• In drawing up plans for 1984 and 1985, the USSR State Planning Committee will bear in mind the need to build up consumer production capacities.

• Every enterprise producing consumer goods will be made additionally responsible for the quality of its output. The necessary measures to enforce this are to be devised within six months.

• Stricter controls have been introduced over the concluding of agreements for the delivery of goods to the market, and improvements are to be made in the organization of trade and in surveys of consumers' demands.

• The procedure for approving technical documentation and prices for new consumer goods has been simplified and shortened.

In other words, these measures are designed to create all the necessary conditions, both economic and organizational, to solve one of the major tasks facing the Party and Government in this country.

VIEWPOINT

Consumer production: a top social programme priority

Alexander GUBER,
on economic observer

In the recently adopted decree on additional measures to improve the manufacture and sales of consumer goods in 1983-1985, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government describe them as being the focus of the social programme approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Compared with 1970, the country's population, which has also grown by about 12 per cent, is buying two and a half times as many different durable goods, with purchases of food being eight per cent higher.

However, the tone of the decree is critical and rather harsh. The reason? Up to now, production of consumer items has not caught up with the rapidly growing demand partly in terms of quantity, but mostly in terms of variety and quality. The targets set by the plan have not been fulfilled. In the first two years of the present five-year plan period, much has remained "underproduced" as against the plan, and three government ministers have been seriously reprimanded.

For the Soviet economy to reach the level provided for in the five-year plan by 1985, our industry will not only have to manufacture what has been planned for 1983-1985, but also make good the deficit of the two previous years. The decree contains a set of practical measures designed to improve the situation. Let me take a look at some of them.

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Since laser produces light of excellent quality, the film registers the most minute changes in sound. Specialists believe that lasers will play a special role in producing stereo effects in cinema, as their use allows the two sound tracks, essential for stereo sound, to be recorded in the same space as a mono track.

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UNIQUE HALL

Restoration work is over on Moscow University's unique concert hall. After it is opened, all the halls of Moscow Conservatoire will be able to accommodate nearly 3,000 listeners in one night.

The rector's office and the academic council suggested that the hall be named after Russian composer, pianist and conductor Sergei Rachmaninoff, who graduated from Moscow Conservatoire. He was in that hall on many occasions, and his works were performed there, some for the first time ever.

From the point of view of acoustics, the hall has always been considered one of the best in Moscow, says the conservatoire's director, Vladimir Chashkin, and this is why we restored and preserved the entire hall. He was in that hall on many occasions, and his works were performed there, some for the first time ever.

The hall is now being used for classes only, but with time

turles, we give over to Moscow University and converted into a classroom. When, nearly 50 years later, the conservatoire reclaimed it, restoration work was immediately started on it.

It will be the conservatoire's fourth hall. At the close of the 19th century, it was used for classes, and later served as rehearsal rooms for "costly" concerts for the rich. It was in that hall on many occasions, and his works were performed there, some for the first time ever.

The hall is now being used for classes only, but with time

over 7 times the colour content of pictures and 16 times that of milk, produces 27 kilograms of oil while the shells are processed to make lambs.

Over 240 varieties of walnut grow in this republic's wild woods. Forest officials have managed to select early species and develop a new variety. It starts to yield nuts in its second year—9-10 kg per cubic metre every day.

Over the past few years more

An addition to ancient forests

The ancient forest is the south of Kirghizia, have been provided with, yet another variety—ol' walnut—the Kyryl Mekhatin. It yields twice as much as the wild varieties. Its fruit has been set up in the Tien Shan foothills.

The local woods are unique. They were growing here before Man appeared on earth and now occupy over 600,000 hectares on the slopes of the Fergana and Chatkal ranges. A thousand tons of walnuts are harvested.

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Over the past few years more

than 400,000 tons of walnuts have been harvested. This is a significant increase in production.

The Kyrgyzstan Ministry of Agriculture has

been given the task of

At present all the timber of the Soviet Far Eastern Shipping Company is being equipped with pneumatic hoists.

ENTERTAINMENT

TRIUMPH FOR SOVIET SINGERS

At the Maria Callas International Music Competition in Athens first place, Grand Prix and the Maria Callas Gold medal were awarded to Leningrad Male Opera and Ballet Theatre singer, Yelena Bessmertnova. The first place remained unawarded in the men's competition, with Soviet bass Sergei Martynov, a soloist with the Riga Opera Theatre and a graduate of the Riga Conservatoire, winning second prize.

Our contestants showed high musical standards and good vocal training, said Jury member and Bolshoi soloist Irina Arkhipova. They also exhibited an outstanding ability to sing any type of experience.

Following the competition the director of the Olympia theatre gave the winners the opportunity of singing in the award winners' concert. Yelena Bessmertnova was also invited to sing Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata" at the same theatre.

ART THEATRE OFF ON TOUR

The Moscow Art Theatre has begun its tour of the GDR, it will later go to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

We are taking two productions to the GDR, says the theatre's chief director Oleg Yermolov. Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" and M. Shchepkin's "Thus We Will Win". I believe that these two plays provide a good idea of the wide span of work being accomplished by our theatre today. "The Sea Gull" indicates an abiding interest in Chekhov, a playwright with whose name the traditions and history of our theatre are closely linked. It also serves as a criterion of an company's artistic maturity and depth—the extent to which it succeeds in expressing human life on stage.

FILM FESTIVAL OPENS IN CANNES

The 30th International Film Festival has opened in Cannes. The two-week event includes a full-length feature competition, "A View of the World Cinema", a screening of out-of-competition films, and a shorts competition.

This year, twenty films have been selected for the main competition. The Soviet film industry is represented by Eldar Ryazanov's "Station to Two".

The winners will be awarded the festival's main prize, Palme d'Or, plus several special prizes. One of the members of the jury is USSR People's Artist Sergei Bondarchuk.

Taking place at the same time as the festival in Cannes is an international film fair where Soviet film makers are represented by such movies as "Flying in Dreams and in Life", "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta", "The Quarantine", "The Youth of a Genius", "In Love of His Own Wish", and others.

Books, The Iskusstvo Publishing

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of the works by leading Soviet graphic artists has opened at the House of the Artist in the Swedish capital. Over 100 works by 35 Soviet graphic artists from every constituent republic are on display.

Books, The Iskusstvo Publishing

ers, in cooperation with the USSR Film Makers, Unisan has issued an anthology of articles under the title, "Roman Karmen in the Recollections of his Contemporaries". The authors are famous Soviet writers, film makers, military leaders and journalists.

Books. The Iskusstvo Publishing

Moscow Circus: NEW SHOW



Exotic animals perform under the direction of Lyubov and Boris Fedotov. © Yevgeny Makarovskiy, Photos by Yury Bykovskiy

The Moscow Circus on the Lenin Hills has put on a new show, "Open up Your Secrets, Arena!".

It starts off with a march past by exotic animals such as camels, llamas and zebras which are joined by ponies, dogs and a ram. The tamers are riveted

in their skills by jugglers and acrobats.

The entire second act features a chase after an elusive "Invisible Man". A riders motorcycle parades round the ring, a telephone receiver rings in the air of its own accord and a pen gives out autographs. Respon-



Yevgeny Makarovskiy, Photos by Yury Bykovskiy

Maxim ZEMANOV

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NATALYA BESSMERTNOVA



Natalya Bessmertnova as Rita in "The Golden Age", a ballet to music by Shostakovich. Photo by Andrei Sieponov

There is a magical quality to Bessmertnova's dancing as seen from the auditorium and it is only at rehearsals that one is made aware of just how much hard work goes into the creation of this effect. At rehearsals we see her in quick successions on the coquettish Princess Sylva, from Aril Melikov's ballet, "Legend of Love"—her looks and even her fingers are so expressive and her poses so refined that one is immediately reminded of an elegant eastern statuette; as Phrygia, from Aram Khachaturyan's ballet, "Spastacius"—proud, drowsily affectionate, a woman of genuine suffering; and as Masha, from Tchaikovsky's ballet, "The Nutcracker"—an ethereal, delicate character aspiring to goodness, light and happiness. Bessmertnova's Masha gets closer to the Hoffman prototype than do the Mashes as danced by either horizons. Bessmertnova's great ability to embody whatever role she is dancing and her superb dancing technique enable her to create, and the audience to perceive, images which, apart from being utterly different, are all masterpieces.

One long to be able to arrest the dancer's movements across the stage, to enslave her poses forever on one's mind. The secret of this longing is "arrest the moment!" due to the ballerina's extraordinary plasticity.

When Bessmertnova graduated in 1961 from the Moscow Ballet School she was a slender, fragile, long-legged girl, Sofya Golovkina, the director of the school, said of the time: "You mark my words, she will be a star". That very same year Bessmertnova joined the Bolshoi Ballet Company. Her first major role with the company was Giselle, in Adam's ballet of the same name. Bessmertnova, the best Giselle of our day, created a deeply tragic image, her dancing of this part was what might be described as romantic to the core. It was followed by Odette/Odile in "Swan Lake" and by Juliet in Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet". Bessmertnova's Islands were shown off to their best in the latter role.

This is reflected by the following figure. Before the fair closed, the total sum of contracts signed between Soviet associations and Japanese firms crossed 83 million rubles.

The success is largely due to the initiative of the Japanese

and

Margarita ANOKHINA

Central television has recently finished shooting two ballet-films: "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and "The Golden Age", a ballet to music by Shostakovich, one of the Bolshoi's latest productions. The choreography for both works is by the Soviet chief choreographer, Yuri Grigorovich, while both the male female roles are danced by Natalya Bessmertnova.

Bessmertnova has a varied repertoire, extending to both classical and modern ballet. Her dancing is full of improvisation; she has the ability to create one memorable image after another on the stage, apparently without any effort.

Margarita ANOKHINA

BUSINESS

DOING BUSINESS WITH FIAT

Business cooperation between the Italian firm FIAT and the Soviet foreign trade organizations is invariably productive and mutually advantageous providing good example for Western firms, the press was told by P. Savchenko, the firm's chief representative in Moscow. He noted that besides the well-known contract for the Volzhsky Auto works, FIAT has signed a number of other large Soviet contracts. They include welding lines by

Cesnau, microwave relay links by Teletra, truck trailers, bulldozers and pipelaying by Fiat-Allis and Iveco-Magirus. The firm's total trade volume with Soviet foreign trade organizations in recent years has reached 100-150 million dollars annually. FIAT and the cooperating Soviet organizations continue active scientific and technological cooperation in auto manufacturing, agricultural machinery production and other fields.



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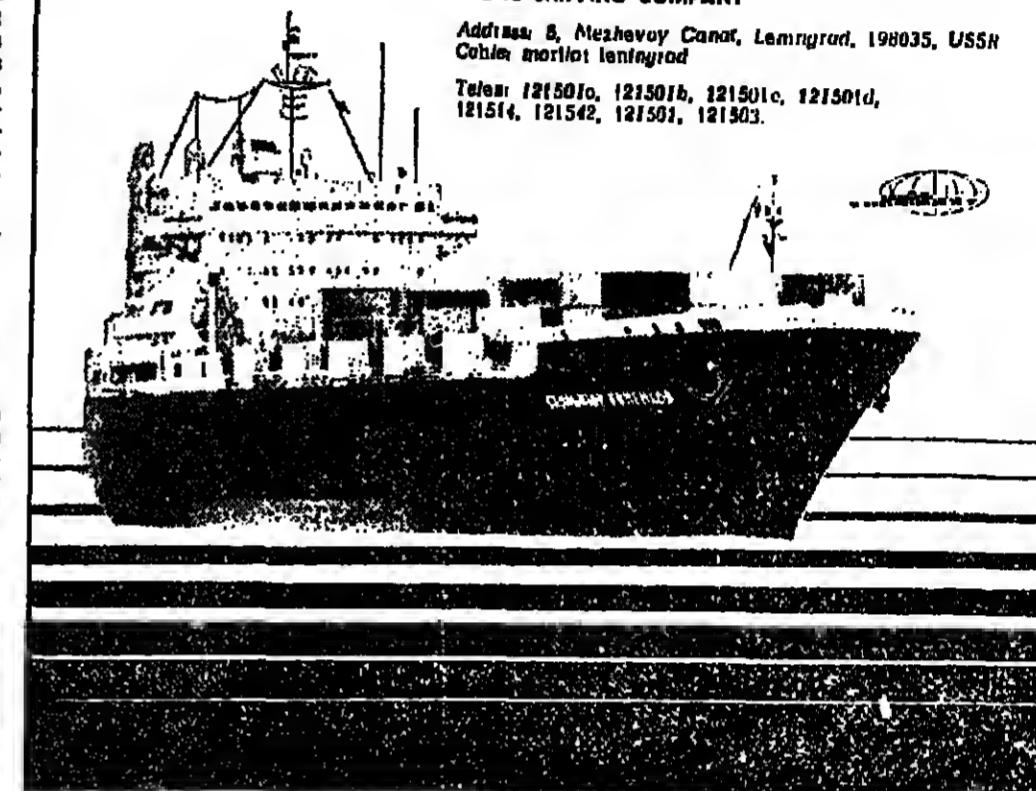
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V. NAMYATOV

Contacts and contracts

Under a contract between V/O Technolberg and the British Technical and Optical Equipment Company, Britain will buy 2,000 Soviet portable stereo tape recorders. Technolberg also sells watches, cameras, radios and other consumer goods to Britain.

Under a contract between V/O Prommachimperv and the Japanese companies of Nishio-Iwai and Progress for delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for a sawing beards plant as well as wood-working machine tools.

Poland to cooperate on Soviet gas pipelines

Under an agreement signed in Moscow between Soviet and Polish governments, the two countries will cooperate in the construction of trunk gas pipelines in the USSR.

Polish construction organizations will build linear sections, compressor stations as well as housing and everyday facilities, while the USSR will supply Poland with additional natural gas shipments.

ORDERS BY PROMMASHIMPORT

The commercial ties grow ever wider between the foreign trade organization Prommashimport and business partners in socialist states. According to the General Director G. Slobodkin, five wood-processing lines will

be sent to the USSR from Czechoslovakia, the GDR will supply four compact plants for painting the bodies of rolling stock and automatic equipment for regaling the air conditions in greenhouses, while Poland will supply wood-processing facilities.

The contracts with Bulgaria

export provide for the delivery of ten complete vegetable greenhouses.

Large Soviet orders have been placed in Hungary. They include equipment for painting tractor cabins, trucks and agricultural machinery joints, as well as supermarket equipment.

Seven sets of supermarket equipment will come from Yugoslavia.

Philately

Leader of international proletariat commemorated



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp in honour of the 60th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx. A portrait stamp depicts a portrait of the most famous man in history, Karl Marx, and features the inscription "Karl Marx, 1818-1883".

Postage rates: 10 kopeks.

For those interested in rugs and rug-making, Intourist has

A new tour

White in Ashkhabad, the Ashkhabad Museum in Ashkhabad. While in Ashkhabad, it will be worth while to visit the museum of rug-making, showing all types of Turkmen rugs. The museum has a unique exhibit, a rug with more than one million knots. It has square metres—no other rug in the world rivals it in density. There is also an unusually beautiful velvet rug—a masterpiece of Turkmen rug-making.

The Medeo sports complex

For the first time ever Intourist is to organize trips to Alma-Ata for foreign tourists enthusiastic about skiing and mountaineering. From October to February and in April and May.

During the ski-tour, tourists will be able to enjoy the pure mountain air and glittering ice rink of the high-altitude Medeo sports complex.

Medeo has stands for 10,000 visitors and shelter can give full refuge to their families over 12,000 sq m of artificial ice.

Medeo is the Chimbalkay gorge, a haven for skiers—even at the height of the summer one can go tobogganing and skiing there.

For several years now Intourist has organized exciting itineraries for foreign tourists enabling them to visit other towns in southern Kazakhstan, both old and new—Dzhambul, Zharkent, and Karatau.

Doris BOGOZIN

WEATHER

MAY 14-16

In Moscow, city and region, the warm weather will continue with occasional showers. Night temperatures of 6°, 11°C and of 20°, 24°C during the day. SW wind, 3-5 mps.

Russia, on the Black and Azov seas are experiencing warm, windless and cloudless weather with daytime temperatures of 22°, 26°C. The water temperature in Odessa and Varna is 16°C, in Novorossiysk, Sevastopol and Sochi, 17°C, in the Sea of Azov, 18°, 19°C.

Krasnodar, on the Donets and Azov seas are experiencing warm, windless and cloudless weather with daytime temperatures of 22°, 26°C. The water temperature in the Sea of Azov is 18°, 19°C.

For information No. 24, 1984

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